

## **Polysemy - Semantic Universal**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article discusses the phenomenon of polysemy in language, the linguistic description of this concept, the fact that issues related to the development of semantics are an age-old problem of linguistics, the methods of manifestation of the phenomenon of polysemy.

**Keywords:** polysemy, semantic universality, figurative meaning, semantic structure of the word, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, functionality, dependence.

### **Introduction**

From time immemorial, the phenomenon of ambiguity, meaning migration in language has attracted the attention of scholars. Before the Common Era, it was studied from a philosophical and methodological point of view, but later it was studied by Chinese and Indian linguists, and at the beginning of the present century by the Greeks. The author of the work "Devonu lug'ati-t-turk" M. Kashgari also paid attention to the polysemantic properties of words in the study of Turkish words. However, in the devon, each meaning of the polysemantic word is interpreted as a separate word. This can be seen in Attuhfatuz zakiyati fil-lug'atit turkiya and in Zamakhshari's Muqaddimat ul-adab. Alisher Navoi in his work "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" also provided valuable information about the ambiguity of words [1,3]. Contrary to Norway's view that there should be one word for every meaning, O. Espersen says that "if language were freed from polysemantic words, it would have become a linguistic hell" [1,5-6]. Polysemy is one of the main features of the nature of language, and this feature is a great achievement of the language system, as well as the basis for the fact that the information text has a thorough and mature structure [2,105].

### **Main part**

Although Fakhri Kemal gave initial information about the portable meanings of words, the types of portable meanings and the ways in which they were formed were not covered. Later, well-known linguists M. Mirtojiyev and T. Alikulov [3] began to cover this issue.

The phenomenon of polysemy, the development of meaning in polysemantic words, the phenomena related to polysemy are described in detail in all textbooks and manuals [4]. As in the annotated dictionary of each language, in the annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language the lexical meanings of polysemantic words are fully explained [5]. The term "polysemy" often refers to migrations.

S.Ulmann, who considers the development of meaning to be "a semantic universality rooted in the fundamental structure of language", says that if this phenomenon does not exist, the

human brain will be obliged to maintain a terrible amount of words. He adds that “the development of civilization necessitates not only the creation of new words, but also the imposition of new meanings on old words”, the more meanings a word contains, the more diverse aspects of mental and social activity [6,6].

As S. Ulmann points out, indeed, polysemy - as a semantic universality - frees the human brain from the obligation to store an alarming amount of words.

In linguistics, J. Maruzo identified three types of polysemy - metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche [7]; L.A. Bulakhovsky identified six types - metaphor, functionality, emotionality, metonymy (synecdoche is included in it), folk etymology, relevance [8,57-68]; K.A. Levkovskaya has two types - metaphor and metonymy [9,45-47]; A.M. Rayevskaya has four types - metaphor, metonymy, euphemism, hyperbole [10, 102-123]; N.M. Shansky distinguishes three types on the basis of similarity (metaphor), proximity (metaphor), function of function [11,153]. In most works, synecdoche is noted as a type of metonymy (D.N. Shmelev) [12,57] or as a separate type (A.A. Reformatsky) [13,54-60]. In Uzbek linguistics, the classification of events that form a figurative meaning corresponds to the classification of A.A. Reformatsky.

The increase in the amount of meaning in a word, the enrichment of the semantic structure of the word at the expense of the amount of meaning is the result not of the word meaning, but of the word-specific sound image, material shell (concept term) moving to new concepts or concepts. Most linguistic literatures cite four types of noun migration.

In Uzbek linguistics, the formation of figurative meanings in a word is mainly explained in the form of four phenomena. However, Mirtojiev mentions five types of migration. The linguist admits that in addition to the above-mentioned events, which have a transitive meaning, mentioned in the materials on the Uzbek language, there is a fifth event. In it, the nominal becomes the time associated with the reality of the nominative action movement or the rhythm of that transition. This linguistic phenomenon is called dependency. For example, the word "day" means "sun" as a nominative meaning. His concept of "the time from dawn to dusk, measured by the period of one illumination of the earth," is a figurative meaning derived from dependence.

The semiological principle comes in handy in illuminating the systemic nature of lexical level units. The semiological principle is based, firstly, on language and thinking, and secondly, on the important relationship between language and society. In the first relation the integral connection between the system of "representation" and the system of "representation" is considered. This connection naturally requires the illumination of the asymmetric relationship between the expressive and the expressed. Hence, the asymmetric relationship between the form and content of lexical units is also characteristic of polysemantic words.

According to the authors of the book "Contradiction in the development of meaning", since the earliest times in the history of linguistics, the debate about the nature of the relationship between meaning and its representative - the linguistic unit has been ongoing. The emergence of world linguistics, in the early stages of its development, is more concerned with the same problem, that is, the relationship between the meaning and form of the word. The morphological and syntactic features of the word and the diversity associated with them, while endless problems were not initially the object of direct scientific study, the study of problems in this area dates back to later periods in the history of world linguistics [6,4]. The

study of the relationship between word form and its meaning, the problems associated with the change and development of word meaning, has not lost its relevance today, as it did at the beginning of world linguistic civilization.

The Uzbek word semantically approaches the meaning of mental and spiritual enrichment, essence and significance by being directly related to the words "meaning" and "spiritual". All this once again proves that meaning is the fruit of intellectual, human cognitive activity "[2,11].

Meaning is not a fixed, unchanging thing-substance, it is an event with a content that is meaningful and meaningful to us. Nothing, no language unit can mean anything in itself. In order to have meaning, everything (unity) must be activated as a particular type of event in a specific environment, surrounded by other events of the same type [2,289).

In Uzbek linguistics, the problem of meaning, the semantic structure of the word, the processes that take place in this structure, various changes, in general, the laws of development of semantic structure are studied in great detail. It is worth mentioning the monographs of linguist M. Mirtojiev "Semasiology of the Uzbek language" [4] and "Polysemy in the Uzbek language" [1]. In these sources, the author has seriously studied the lexical meaning in Uzbek, the semantic structure of lexical meaning, ways of development of lexical meaning and a number of other problems of semantics, and summarized his scientific and theoretical conclusions. He drew a holistic scientific-theoretical picture of the concepts and processes related to the semantic structure of words in the Uzbek language.

At the heart of the general development of language, first of all, lies the meaning and its development. In fact, "semantics is the alpha and omega of the existence of the whole language" [6,5] (beginning and end, that is, from head to toe).

A word is not limited to a lexical concept because it also has a semantic component. In other words, particles of semantic meaning of concepts that are not part of this concept, that are not part of the human mind, are called lexical backgrounds. "The lexical background of the phenomenon of connotation is considered in linguistics as an additional meaning in the structure of the word and as an emotional element" [14,77].

Not all languages are free from the phenomenon of polysemantism or ambiguity. Most of the words in the dictionary of any language are polysemantic words. Polysemy can range from two meanings to several dozen meanings. This determines the scope of active consumption of that language.

The context shows the ambiguity of the lexeme. The more colorful the context, the more the meanings of this lexeme will be. The decisive factor in this is not the simple number of lexemes associated with this lexeme, but the presence of lexemes of different semantic orientations.

## **Conclusion**

In short, lexical polysemy is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon. The semantic development of almost every lexeme requires a separate approach, interpretation. This is why lexical meanings are more difficult to identify and systematize. General ideas about the ambiguity of a lexeme usually only serve to give an idea of the development of lexical meaning.

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